

Historical Dictionary of Mozambique

Second Edition

Mario Azevedo
Emmanuel Nnadozie
Tomé Mbuia João

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Bibliography

In comparison with the former British and French colonies, the Portuguese territories have received much less attention from social scientists and humanists, and even less from scientists. However, the situation improved dramatically immediately following the declaration of war by the liberation movements against the Portuguese government. As a result, the issues shifted from a narrow focus on Portuguese colonial motives, the relations between church and state, the "backwardness" of the Portuguese empire, and the nature of conquest and pacification, to an analysis of the impact of assimilation, taxation and forced labor, ethnic composition and social structure in Mozambique, the nature and impact of capitalism as well as Marxist-Leninist policies, and the effect of regional conflicts that have enriched as well as complicated the experiences of the people living in Mozambique.

The following bibliographic entries include mainly sources in English and in Portuguese not only because of the inadequate number of works in English but also because every center that provides academic training on Lusophone Africa in the United States requires that its students acquire a minimum knowledge of the Portuguese language for research purposes. Some French, German, and Italian materials are also listed. Ethnographic and social works and scientific studies of Mozambique (e.g., detailed geographies) are alarmingly rare, as reflected in the listings. On the other hand, history and political science students are better served at present. Also, the number of articles in periodicals has increased by leaps and bounds since the 1960s.

Four general bibliographic sources were particularly useful in the preparation of this manuscript, namely: Thyge Enevoldsen's and Vibe Johnsen's *A Political, Economic and Social Bibliography on Moçambique, with Main Emphasis on the Period 1965-1978* (Copenhagen: Centre for Development Studies); Susan Jean Gowan's *Portuguese-Speaking Africa. Vol. 2: Mozambique* (Braamfontein, South Africa: S. S. Institute of International

Relations, 1982); Colin Darch's (with Calisto Pacheleke) *World Bibliographical Series—Vol. 78, Mozambique* (Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC Clio, 1987); and M. Cahen's *Documentation bibliographique d'histoire urbaine mozambicaine, 1926–1974* (Paris: University of Paris–VII, 1983). Jill Dias's bibliographic listings in the *Revista Internacional de Estudos Africanos* (vols. 1–7) are also extremely useful, along with a few others available at African Studies Centers in the United States. Equally useful is Brigitte Lachartre's listings in her recent book *Enjeux urbains au Mozambique* (Paris: Kathala, 2000), which also helped update some of this revised volume's bibliographic entries.

Aspiring researchers and scholars needing primary sources will have to visit the Arquivo Histórico Ultramarino (Overseas Historical Archives) in Lisbon, the Biblioteca da Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa (the Library of the Geographic Society of Lisbon) in Lisbon, the Arquivo Histórico Militar (Historical Military Archives) in Lisbon, the Public Record and Foreign Offices in London, and the Arquivo Histórico de Moçambique in Maputo. In the United States, the Library of Congress and, as noted earlier, several African Studies Centers provide a variety of sources including works in Portuguese. For students in the American South, the University of Virginia, Duke University, and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, combined, and the University of Florida at Gainesville house excellent collections and periodicals for occasional articles and serious research manuscripts on Mozambique during the researcher's preliminary stages.

For the uninitiated, conducting research on Mozambique is therefore not an easy task, especially so if one cannot read Portuguese or has almost no background on Lusophone Africa and the colonial system that elicited such a radical response (Marxist-Leninist) from the respective revolutionary leaders, following a period of violent struggle to replace the Portuguese colonial state. Thus, where does one start?

Helpful are the general references on Africa, most notably *Africa: South of the Sahara* (Europa) and the *Encyclopedia of Africa South of the Sahara* (Scribners'), edited by John Middleton. These two references are excellent and detailed enough on economics, politics, and social themes in Mozambique. Assisted by this background, one can then venture into some of the best critical publications on history, recent politics, social issues confronting Mozambique, and miscellaneous themes. As noted, abundant are primary sources, which can be found in Lisbon at the Arquivo Histórico Ultramarino, the Biblioteca da Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa, and the now-complete Maputo Arquivo Histórico de Moçam-

bique. René Pélissier's volumes on Mozambique history are insightful, succinct, analytical, critical, and interesting to read, and their acumen are in sharp contrast to Malyn Newitt's historical writings, including his *A History of Mozambique* (1995), which, although voluminous, is cryptic, tendentious, uncritical, and simply inaccurate in several of its assertions and conclusions. Eduardo Mondlane's *The Struggle for Mozambique* (1969) remains a classic as a quick, easy read and a succinct source of information on the Portuguese colonial system. Douglas Wheeler's studies on Gungunhana provide a vivid picture of how sophisticated and proud this leader was in southern Mozambique, although Pelissier's work is still far superior.

On Mozambique politics, the recent works by Chris Alden, *Mozambique and the Construction of the New State* (2001), Anne Pitcher's *Politics in the Portuguese Empire: The State, Industry, and Cotton* (1974), Edmond Keller's and Donald Rothchild's volume on Afro-Marxist regimes (1987), and Margaret Hall's and Tom Young's *Confronting Leviathan: Mozambique since Independence* (1997), provide new insights into the state of Mozambique politics that were impossible to fathom at the time of a single-party system in the country. However, the most controversial and original work, based almost entirely on solid and sound primary sources regarding FRELIMO from its founding to the present, is João M. Cabrita's *Mozambique: A Tortuous Road to Democracy* (2000). To a certain degree, the book complements Luís Serapião's and Mohamad El-Kawas's *Mozambique in the Twentieth Century* (1979). Both Cabrita and Serapião are Mozambicans. Now that Mozambique is moving toward true democracy, books on politics and government are beginning to come out of the press, providing revisionist interpretations, even from scholars who were so pro-Mozambique government during the 1970s and 1980s that they appeared to be nothing but apologists and political advocates of the regime rather than detached and "objective" scholars.

The day-by-day peace process (1989–1992) and beyond can be followed through the accounts of the American envoy to the talks C. Hume's *Ending Mozambique's War: The Role of Mediation and Good Offices* (1994) and the United States Institute for Peace compilations of conference proceedings titled "Dialogue on Conflict Resolution: Bridging Theory and Practice" (1992). The civil war itself (1977–1992) and its causes are well covered by such authors as William Finnegan, Joseph Hanlon, Alex Vines, William Minter, and C. Geffray, and indirectly by many others. The critical issue of Mozambique refugees and their eventual repatriation resulting from the war and the role of international organizations are also well dealt

with in UNHCR documents kept in Geneva. The UN volume (1995) titled *The United Nations and Mozambique (1992–1995)* is also useful for those interested in the issue of peace and reconciliation in Mozambique. See also Mario Azevedo's *Tragedy and Triumph* (2002).

D. Hoile's *Mozambique: Propaganda, Myth, and Reality* (1991) as well as Carolyn Nordstrom's *A Different Kind of War Story* (1997) and Stephanie Urdang's *And Still They Dance: Women, War, and the Struggle for Change in Mozambique* constitute primers for the study of the new society in war-free Mozambique. Also, anyone interested in Mozambique's present economic conditions will be well served by looking at the various monthly updated publications of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Allen Isaacman's work on cotton in Mozambique (1995), Jeanne Penvenne's study on Mozambique workers (1995), and L. Vail and L. White's volume on capitalism and colonialism (1995), as well as many others, provide a picture of colonial economic policies and labor practices and their impact on Mozambicans.

There are virtually no specialized works on religion, church and state, education and health, ethnography (see A. Rita-Ferreira), foreign relations in Mozambique, except for a few articles here and there and edited book treatises. On education and health, the *United Nations Annual Demographic Data* and World Bank reports are perhaps the only available sources of information. General works on Southern Africa, including *Comprehending and Mastering African Conflicts* (Adebayo Adedeji, 1999), *Brothers at War: Dissidence and Rebellion in Southern Africa* (Abiodun Alao, 1994), *The Dynamics of Change in Southern Africa* (Paul Rich, ed., 1994), *Prospects for Peace and Development in Southern Africa in the 1990s* (Larry Swatuck and Timothy Shaw, 1991), *A Post-Apartheid Southern Africa* (Nance Thede and Pierre Beaudette, 1993), and a few others do provide a perspective on Mozambique in the southern African context, including its role in SADC.

Africa Confidential and *Africa Research Bulletin* are current sources and a gold mine to researchers, providing critical but synoptic data on political, economic, and sociocultural issues in Mozambique and elsewhere in Africa. Finally, except for the general bibliographies on Mozambique listed earlier, the author is not aware of any other published during the 1990s. In sum, despite the existing lacunae in the historiography of the former Portuguese colonies, it is not impossible at this juncture to obtain an accurate picture of colonial and post-colonial Mozambique. Of course, the Internet is a more recent useful source of data. Check www.mozambique.mz; http://www.worldbank.org/data/countrydata/aag/moz_aag.pdf; www.inf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2000/pr0073.htm; and www.ine.gov.mz/sector1/educa.htm.

PART 1

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[The authors are indebted to Brigitte Lachartre's work, from which this page of the statistical bibliography was taken.]

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